

## Resource Sharing in the 21st Century

Jean Sayre, Associate Director

**T**his issue of *3 Sources* focuses on resource sharing. In the last issue of *3 Sources*, we described the NLM System Reinvention Initiative. In this issue, we continue the Internet theme, examining Loansome Doc™, Online SERHOLD®, web based help files, and more.

With the introduction of Loansome Doc ordering via PubMed™, libraries have been receiving many more questions about this DOCLINE® patron-initiated request system. The NLM announcement of Loansome Doc changes is reprinted below. Inside, Julie Gores describes her library's experiences with the Loansome Doc service, and points out some of the questions you should ask before you begin providing Loansome Doc service in your library. Chamiel McDaniels explains the GMR's

role in referring Loansome Doc patrons to libraries and tells you how to revise your member profile to ensure we route potential Loansome Doc patrons correctly.

The GMR has set a goal of moving all SERHOLD participants to Online SERHOLD updating by the end of 1998. We are recruiting Online SERHOLD inputters and providing you with free SERHOLD library holding lists and union lists on the web. Chamiel McDaniels and Chris Shaffer have created an easy-to-follow checklist for making the transition to Online SERHOLD.

In TechNotes, Chris Shaffer tells you how easy it is to use NetTerm® to connect to DOCLINE on the Internet. This issue also features articles about using the web to get support materials for interlibrary loan services, ranging from the new

DOCLINE manual to lists of commercial document delivery suppliers. Carole Franq Gall discusses merging QuickDoc® and OCLC® statistics, while Lorna Springston and Peggy Richwine report on the second GMR Fellow Award of 1997/1998 (the 1998/1999 Funding Opportunities RFQs are on the GMR web site now). And finally, did you know that there is a new list of NN/LM Resource Libraries in other regions that you can add to your routing table?

We can't emphasize enough that you need to get web access in your library. We hope that this issue of *3 Sources* will help you get there. If your library does have web access, we believe you will find lots of useful information inside about how NLM and the GMR are making the transition to Internet-based services.

## New Loansome Doc Ordering System

NLM Internet Grateful Med™ Development Team

**T**he National Library of Medicine has modified the Loansome Doc ordering system. It is no longer necessary that users have an NLM User ID and password. Instead, when users register they can select their own ID and password. The new Loansome Doc ordering system will serve both Internet Grateful Med and PubMed, allowing users to order

documents from either system using only one ID and password. A future version of this Loansome Doc ordering system will include the ability for users to check the status of ordered documents.

Existing IGM users who already have NLM User IDs and passwords may continue using them both for Loansome Doc ordering

and to access any permanent Personal Journal Lists they may have created on IGM. New IGM users who obtain their own ID and password from the new Loansome Doc ordering system will use the same new ID and password to access both the Loansome Doc ordering system and any permanent Personal Journal Lists they may create on IGM.

... Insert ...

Resource Library Interlibrary Loan Chart

... 2 ...

TechNotes

NetTerm - An Easy Way to Use DOCLINE on the Internet

... 3 ...

Loansome Doc:  
The GMR's Role

Is Your Library Feeling Loansome?

... 4 ...

Hosting a GMR Fellow

... 5 ...

GMR Fellow Report

Loansome Doc Provider Status on the Web

... 6 ...

Management of Resource Sharing Statistics and Reports for Health Science Libraries

GMR Membership Drive  
Hello DOCLINE Participants  
Routing Table Hints

... 7 ...

SERHOLD Journal Holdings

Making the Transition to Online SERHOLD

Funding Opportunity RFQs Available

... ..

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# NetTerm - An Easy Way to Use DOCLINE on the Internet

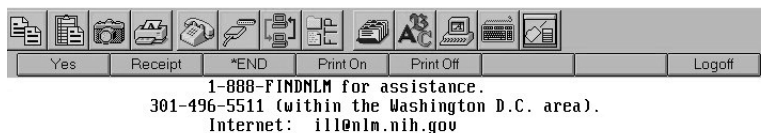
Chris Shaffer, Technology Coordinator

To use DOCLINE over the Internet, you need a telnet program. Telnet programs allow you to use remote computers as if they were on your desk. Don't worry - the DOCLINE menus don't magically change just because you use a telnet program. NetTerm is one of three telnet programs evaluated by the National Library of Medicine for use with DOCLINE. It costs \$20 per copy and runs on Windows 3.1, Windows 95, and Windows NT (sorry, Macintosh users), and a 30-day evaluation copy is available on the web. Once you've obtained NetTerm, run the installation program (you may need your MIS person for this). If you're on a LAN that is continuously connected to the Internet, you're ready to go. If not, dial your Internet service provider and log in to the net. The first time you use NetTerm, you'll need to do a few things:

- From the **File** menu, choose "Phone Directory"
- In the **Phone Directory**, choose "National Library of Medicine" and click OK
- From the **File** menu, choose "Setup Printer"
- Tell NetTerm where your printer is (you may need your MIS person for this)
- From the **Options** menu choose "Setup—Desktop Settings"
- Change **Return Sends** to CR/LF (this lets you press return to choose DOCLINE default responses)
- From the **Options** menu choose "Setup—Screen Colors"
- Change the text and background colors to something you like better than green text on a black background.

You only have to complete the steps listed above once, but make sure you do all of them. Then connect to DOCLINE with the yellow telephone icon. You'll notice some customized buttons at the top of the screen - most are self explanatory, but two need further explanation:

- **Print On** should be used during receipt when DOCLINE asks, "Do you wish to receive loans now? (paper/forms aligned, printer "ON") [Y]>"
- **Print Off** should be used during receipt when DOCLINE asks if the requests were received OK - NetTerm sends a "1" and automatically prints your receipts one-per-page.



You have 7 new loans routed to you awaiting RECEIPT.

You have 4 LOANSOME DOC requests awaiting LD RECP.

1 requests received by you have not been acted upon for 3 or more days.  
To display requests, see STATUS in the Main Menu.

You have 4 MESSAGES waiting.

#### DOCLINE MAIN MENU

```
1 -> BORROW
2 -> RECEIPT
3 -> LEND
4 -> STATUS
5 -> MESSAGE
6 -> CANCEL
7 -> LD RECP
ENTER CHOICE NUMBER OR *LOGOFF>
```

NetTerm can be found on the web at <<http://starbase.neosoft.com/~zkrr01/ntdl.html>>. For more information, email <[zkrr01@neosoft.com](mailto:zkrr01@neosoft.com)>.

(Disclaimer: Software products mentioned are examples only. The NN/LM GMR does not recommend, endorse, or guarantee any of these products.)

# Loansome Doc: The GMR's Role

Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

In 1995, the National Library of Medicine made MEDLINE® available on the web and Internet Grateful Med <<http://igm.nlm.nih.gov/>> was born. Its appearance is similar to the DOS and Macintosh versions of Grateful Med®. IGM became an extension of its older brothers by offering the academic community and health professionals a way to search the biomedical literature at any time from any place with a web browser. In 1997 NLM introduced PubMed <<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/>>, a system easy enough for the general public to use. This provided consumers with an avenue on the information superhighway that feeds directly into health resources. On June 26, 1997, NLM made searches of MEDLINE and other databases free

to anyone with an Internet connection and a web browser.

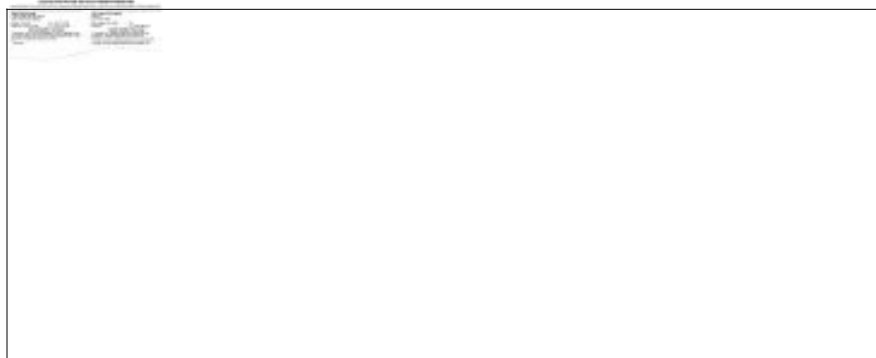
In February of 1998, NLM added the Loansome Doc service to PubMed. Now, everyone from consumers to health professionals can search NLM databases and order copies of articles from their search results. The National Network of Libraries of Medicine functions as a filtering agent for those individuals who want to use the Loansome Doc service. The Greater Midwest Region maintains a Network Membership Directory in Access97® that allows us to match individuals to nearby libraries that are willing to provide Loansome Doc service to specific user groups. The information in this database was taken from the Network Membership Survey that each GMR library completed last year.

When a call is received from a patron requesting a Loansome Doc library or Ordering Library ID (LIBID), GMR librarians and staff search the Network Membership Directory by patron category. Whenever possible, search results are faxed to the patron (see below). GMR librarians and staff explain to patrons that they must contact a library that offers Loansome Doc service to their particular user group, tell them that they must enter into a borrowing agreement with the library, and say that the library will then give them an Ordering Library ID. The GMR office never gives LIBID's to patrons.

The GMR classifies potential Loansome Doc patrons into four categories: affiliated health professionals, unaffiliated health professionals, students, and consumers/public. The GMR interprets the definition of "health

professional" broadly, but it usually means an academic researcher, physician, or nurse. An affiliated health professional is one that has some tie to the library - for example, a physician with admitting privileges. Health professionals do not always realize that they may already have services available to them through existing institutional affiliations or hospital privileges. Consumers/Public are usually individuals who want to broaden their knowledge of personal ailments. Note that corporations and law firms are included in the Consumers/Public category.

If you would like to review or update your Member Profile in the GMR Network Membership Directory, email or call your GMR State Contact Librarian at <[gmr@uic.edu](mailto:gmr@uic.edu)> or (800) 338-7657.



## Is Your Library Feeling Loansome?

Julie C. Gores, Medical College of Wisconsin

Is your phone ringing off the hook with individuals inquiring about Loansome Doc? Well, the days of only the rural health care professional calling for Loansome Doc service are over. It's most likely the result of the recent addition of the Loansome Doc component to PubMed and Internet Grateful Med. Any user can now tag articles they need copies of and submit them to a Loansome Doc library via the web. This new access is a wonderful service

to users, but it does pose some new questions, challenges, and concerns to those libraries participating, or thinking of doing so, in the Loansome Doc program.

Libraries are not obligated to participate in the program. As with most things, libraries need to review the pros and the cons of this service and determine if it is suitable to their environment. If a library chooses to become a participating Loansome Doc institu-

tion, that library creates its own policies and procedures when developing the program. Questions that need to be addressed can include:

- **Who will we serve?** A library can choose to serve affiliated or unaffiliated patrons. Affiliated clientele may include your immediate faculty, staff, and student populations. Unaffiliated users are typically other health care professionals, patients, members of the

general public, and other businesses. What kind of outreach are you willing or able to provide? Should you serve local, regional, or state clients? Do you want to provide service to profit-making entities such as businesses, law firms, etc.?

- **What level of service shall we offer?** There are multitudes of services a library can provide. Will you provide fax service? Rush service? Will you only fill requests for items held at your library? Will

*Continued on Pg. 4*

# Hosting a GMR Fellow

Peggy Richwine, Indiana University School of Medicine

## The Application

In June of 1997, Chris Shaffer mentioned the GMR Fellow Award at a presentation to the Evansville Area Library Consortium. Peggy Richwine, Director of Outreach at the Ruth Lilly Medical Library (RLML) at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis, was a guest at the meeting. Following the meeting, Peggy encouraged some present, Lorna Springston included, to apply with RLML for the Fellow award.

Lorna began by getting more information from the GMR about the fellowship, discussing the fellowship possibility with her hospital, and then approaching Peggy with her desire to proceed. Although the hospital would not give Lorna the three weeks requested, they did agree to allow Lorna to take her vacation time. Once into the fellowship, Lorna was able to persuade hospital administration to consider her time away as continuing education. Peggy suggested some curricu-

lum possibilities and Lorna responded with objectives for all of them. This led to the decision that the experience would try to address a wide variety of automation applications. Peggy responded with a preliminary schedule and Lorna refined it. Peggy wrote the required letter for the application based on this agreement. This letter served as an agenda for fellowship activities. The major advantage to RLML to a broad overview of automation was that it did not require inordinate amounts of time from any of the staff or librarians. During the application process, communication was via email. For the host library, the most time-consuming part was composing the detailed letter of support.

## Why Host?

The \$2500 stipend for the host library was an incentive to participate and the RLML Director volunteered as a host to help the GMR get this new program going. One host objective was to strengthen the background of knowledge about the informa-

tion needs of the rural hospitals. Another objective was to get hospital librarians from this part of the state more involved with colleagues from other parts of the state. The RLML staff growth in their appreciation for and understanding of hospital libraries and librarians was an unexpected but rewarding outcome of the experience. Library staff were indifferent to apprehensive about giving up their time and discussing the details of their work. However, at the end of the experience, the staff was pleased to have been involved and will be receptive to having another GMR fellow.

## Maximizing the Experience

What it takes to make the fellowship the best possible experience will depend on the individual and the library. In other words: be flexible; helpful but not too intrusive in arranging the stay; and get to know your Fellow. A policy that would apply to all hosts is that they should operate under the assumption that this is a learning experience for them as well. It is important

not to stereotype the Fellow but to observe and respect the differences that the Fellow and host bring to the experience.

## Budget

From the host perspective, the budget was adequate compensation for the time required. The Outreach Librarian was the coordinator of activities and the host for the Fellow.

## Rating the Experience

This program enabled a rural hospital librarian see automation on a large scale in an academic health science library. The understanding gained by host and guest, the good will generated, and the increased trust can only strengthen the National Network of Libraries of Medicine. The long-term, lasting benefits are yet to be determined, but the present assessment of the program is that it is worth the time for the host, worth the extra work for the Fellow, and worth the GMR money.

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*Continued from Pg. 3*

you refer requests on? What kind of delivery will you provide—U.S. mail, telefax, Ariel, or on-site pick up only? Can your ILL staff handle the additional load?

• **Should you charge for the service?** Loansome Doc requests can be more time consuming than regular requests. There are online fees, extra staff inputting into QuickDoc (if applicable), copying costs, mailing or faxing expenses, etc. As the 1993 ARL/RLG Interlibrary Loan Cost Study indicates, costs for document delivery can be substantial for a library. The study concluded that the average cost of borrowing was \$18.62 and the average cost of lending was \$10.93. Does your library see this as an additional source of revenue or will you just break even? If invoicing becomes

part of the process you should determine: What system will we use to invoice? Do we set up deposit accounts, bill monthly, or use the pay-as-you-go method? Do you charge for profit organizations more than not-for-profit accounts? Can the staff handle the additional load and follow-up required with invoicing?

If you determine your library is equipped to handle Loansome Doc requests, your institution should contact the GMR offices. They will refer inquiries from potential customers to your library. At the Medical College of Wisconsin Libraries (MCW), we require that the patron register for the service. We verbally discuss the service with them and explain that this is not a fulltext online service. They are also asked

to fill out a registration form containing information such as name, phone, fax, address, copyright acknowledgment, etc.

Once this registration is completed, the patron is then sent the MCW Loansome Doc information sheet. It details our level of service, fees, and most important, our library identification number (LIBID). In order for patrons to tag their requests and send them to MCW Libraries, the user must have this number. Once the LIBID is given out—it is out. The patron will always have it (even if they relocate), and there have been cases when this number has been shared with unregistered users. It is important that staff be familiar with registered clientele. The patron can begin using the system immediately

after registering. The tagged requests will be sent automatically through Docline. The library is responsible for updating the requests as filled or unfilled.

Being a Loansome Doc provider isn't simple. Fortunately, your library has the ability to design the service to fit your institutional needs. At the same time, it serves the user by supplying needed information to them in a convenient and timely manner. You can get more information, including sample registration and policy sheets, from your GMR State Contact Librarian at <gmr@uic.edu> or (800) 338-7657. You may also contact Julie C. Gores at <jgores@mcw.edu> or (414) 456-8310 for sample registration and policy sheets.



# GMR Fellow Report

Lorna Springston, Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center

In June of 1997, the Evansville Area Libraries Consortium hosted an Internet Grateful Med presentation provided by NN/LM GMR and presented by Chris Shaffer. Peggy Richwine, Director of Outreach at the Ruth Lilly Medical Library (RLML), Indiana University School of Medicine (IUSM), was present (I have known Peggy since 1991 or 1992. She attended an Evansville Area Libraries Consortium meeting with two other RLML librarians to update the EALC members on outreach services. Since this first meeting in the early 90's I have seen Peggy and spoken with her on numerous occasions).

Chris provided an overview of the GMR Fellowship and encouraged those of us present to apply. I was immediately interested in the program when I heard Chris explain that the intent was to provide training and exposure to information technology. Peggy also encouraged us to apply for this Fellowship. I told Peggy that I was interested in the program, and later followed this up with e-mail to Peggy to gain her and the library administrative staff's approval to apply.

At present, I am a School of Library and Information Science (SLIS) student at Indiana University School of Medicine, and although I am looking forward to completing my MIS degree in 1998, I also realize I will be continually upgrading my skills and education so that I may remain "fresh" in my chosen field. This was part of the reason for my interest in the GMR Fellowship program. The other part was I wanted to know the differences between a small and a large medical library's operation, priorities and problems. I also

thought if I knew something about Ruth Lilly Medical Library's operation, I would be a better customer.

It wasn't hard to determine my library's needs. I had picked up some good information from SLIS at IU on what is possible for a special library. The physicians I work with periodically visit the Ruth Lilly Medical Library (many are graduates of IUSM), and they wanted similar access to the medical information that they enjoyed at RLML. Visiting medical students from IUSM were (and still are) introducing new information technology to the medical staff and creating a continuous demand for it. So, what was needed was training and information on creating a web site, knowledge-based database selection, database management, PubMed and Internet Grateful Med search skills, DOCLINE, OCLC, MARC records, Ariel, evidence-based medicine (EBM), and server maintenance and security.

The application process was very easy to accomplish. As soon as I learned of the program, I immediately began to obtain the necessary permissions and gather the information I would need. Everyone I spoke to about this process was very supportive, and this was helpful in completing my application.

The fellowship experience was absolutely wonderful! I spent three weeks with a terrific group of information professionals, and I gained more than I imagined I would. To begin with, I was able to put into practice some of the skills I had gained as a SLIS student in designing and organizing a web site for a health professionals'

outreach project. It was gratifying to learn that what I was learning in school was also in practice in "the real world." The Reference staff introduced me to computer assisted instruction (CAI) and its potential uses, database selection and demonstration, evidence-based medicine (EBM), problem-based learning (PBL) and PubMed search skills. The Access Services staff instructed me on automated borrowing and lending, data management and use, collection development, online cataloging, and automated journal management. I observed the Automation staff maintaining the servers, upgrading programs, managing the RLML web site, generating reports, and making plans for future technology.

I was surprised to learn that the Ruth Lilly Medical Library and my library at Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center were grappling with some of the same issues. We answer similar reference questions, run similar searches, and prioritize the work in a similar fashion. We are both experiencing an upsurge of patient/family inquiries. Our differences lie in our information access and technology.

From the experiences gained from the GMR Fellow program, I have acquired the information and training to put together programs on web site development, evidence-based medicine, PubMed (and PubMed Advanced Search) search skills, data management, and electronic interlibrary loan services for my consortium and other information professionals in southern Indiana. I also plan to encourage my consortium to examine the possibility of creating a web site with an online interlibrary loan service for our members, and encourage par-

ticipation in DOCLINE.

At my hospital, the administrative staff and I are ready to develop a hospital web site. We will begin work in January 1998 on its development. The intent is to become an authoritative information source for our service area, and provide other services over the "net" to our customers. I am investigating commercial information services to supplement our Internet access and CD-ROM library. I am positioning the library to access Ariel for information transfer. I will ready my library for DOCLINE and become a DOCLINE user. I have been asked to instruct the medical director of the local PHO on evidence-based medicine. I am able to accomplish all of these things with the knowledge and skills I obtained through the GMR Fellow program.

This next part wasn't requested, but my favorite experiences were learning about the Cochrane Database, evidence-based medicine, trends in computer assisted instruction, PubMed search skills, data management, creating and running a macro in WordPerfect® on a data file, cataloging (I gained a whole new appreciation for catalogers), and observing the Automation librarians. The favorite of my favorites was the instruction I received from Tom Emmett, MD, on searching PubMed. As a result, I no longer whine about the PubMed interface. It still isn't an intuitive interface, but Tom showed me how to run an Advanced Search. As the old dial-up MEDLINE fades away, I am truly appreciative for this new found skill.

My only regret was that the program was not long enough.

## Loansome Doc Provider Status on the Web

Chris Shaffer, Technology Coordinator

Loansome Doc provider librarians can check the status of their patrons' requests on the web at

[<http://tendon.nlm.nih.gov/admin.html>](http://tendon.nlm.nih.gov/admin.html)

# Management of Resource Sharing Statistics and Reports for Health Science Libraries

Carole Francq Gall, Indiana University School of Medicine

The use of medical literature is driven by timely delivery of information due to patient care, and many medical libraries spend 85% or more of their collection budget on journal subscriptions. The dependence on journal articles and the general use of the photocopier beginning in the 1960's stimulated resource sharing among health science libraries. Articles from expensive journals can be copied easily and cheaply, and many reciprocal agreements were established between health science libraries to avoid the cost of billing. This prompted the development of new copyright legislation to include the new technologies available to libraries.

Many medical libraries accomplish interlibrary loan (ILL) through one of two automated systems: the OCLC Interlibrary Loan service and the NLM DOCLINE system. New ILL

data management programs are under development for both systems. This data is the basis of a librarian's ability to collect, measure, and evaluate the results of ILL activity, and statistics reports are increasingly important as the health care environment demands accountability and productivity measures. In 1996/1997, ILL requests by medical libraries equaled about 3.5% of the total OCLC ILL activity, and lending by medical libraries was slightly higher at 5.1%. Naturally, all NLM DOCLINE activity is by medical libraries.

The OCLC ILL Management Statistics service, now available for an annual subscription fee, combines data from requests with bibliographic data on items requested. Monthly data files are provided to subscribers on the OCLC web site in quote and comma delimited formats, which can be imported into spreadsheet programs such as

Excel, Lotus123, and Quatro-Pro. OCLC is beginning development on an enhancement to the OCLC ILL Micro Enhancer that will collect data from ILL requests in a local database. Libraries will be able to output data from the Micro Enhancer database in formats that are compatible with the OCLC ILL Management Statistics data.

QuickDoc was developed to manage DOCLINE requests and statistical data by Jay Daly, library network manager at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston. Built-in reports are available in the program for most common ILL statistics. Data can also be exported in quote, comma delimited, and ASCII formats and then imported into a spreadsheet program.

Libraries that use both DOCLINE and OCLC may want to combine data from QuickDoc and the OCLC ILL Management Statistics service.

This could be accomplished by importing data from both systems into a spreadsheet and matching the data fields, most of which have close matches. However, the different codes used to identify libraries present a problem. OCLC codes do not match the SERHOLD codes used in DOCLINE. For example, in OCLC IND represents Notre Dame, but in DOCLINE it represents Indiana University's Ruth Lilly Medical Library. A mapping system or lookup table needs to be developed to match OCLC codes with SERHOLD codes.

More information about the OCLC ILL Management Statistics Service is available on the web at [http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/ill\\_mgmt\\_stats.htm](http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/ill_mgmt_stats.htm). For information about QuickDoc, contact Jay Daly at [jay@bih.harvard.edu](mailto:jay@bih.harvard.edu) or (617) 734-0918.

## Routing Table Hints

Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

- The GMR highly recommends that you fill cells 7, 8, and 9 of your DOCLINE routing table with Resource Libraries. Resource Libraries have large collections and charge a maximum of \$10.00 per request.
- A list of GMR Resource Libraries may be found in the Resource Library Interlibrary Loan Chart inserted in this issue of 3 Sources.
- You may also put Resource Libraries from other regions in cells 7, 8, and 9. For a list of Resource Libraries that have given permission to be listed in your routing table, see <http://www.nnlm.nlm.nih.gov/nnlm/docdel/otherrl.html>.
- Remember to complete your Monograph/Audiovisual/Non-SERLINE (M/A/N) table. Your M/A/N table has five cells, each of which can contain only one library. NLM is in cell five of every M/A/N table. You should fill cells 1 through 4 with Resource Libraries that you would normally use for these types of requests.

## GMR Membership Drive

Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

The GMR has completed its membership drive for the current five-year contract period. 1996/2001 membership certificates have been mailed to libraries that answered the membership survey. Your Network Member Profile is the foundation of your contact information, and is used for regional surveys and mailings. It is the data source of DOCUSER, used by the DOCLINE system. If you haven't updated your Network Member Profile, inform your GMR State Contact Librarian at [gmr@uic.edu](mailto:gmr@uic.edu) or (800) 338-7657.

## Hello DOCLINE Participants

Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

The DOCLINE Manual is now available on the web at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/docline/contents.html>.

NN/LM maintains a Document Delivery Service Information page at <http://www.nnlm.nlm.nih.gov/nnlm/docdel/>. On this page, you can find a list of Resource Libraries willing to provide DOCLINE service to any DOCLINE participant in the country - a great reference tool when completing your routing table. The page also includes factsheets and support information for DOCLINE, Loansome Doc, and SERHOLD, a directory of commercial document delivery suppliers, and the QuickDoc archive.

DOCLINE participants in the GMR have been slated to receive the latest reference tool for our shared document delivery service. The DOCLINE CD-ROM tutorial has been received by over half of the active GMR DOCLINE libraries. Those that haven't gotten it can expect to receive it in the next quarter. The DOCLINE CD tutorial offers a permanent desktop reference to the DOCLINE system.

# SERHOLD Journal Holdings

Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

**S**ERHOLD is the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) database of machine-readable holding statements for biomedical serials titles held by U.S. and selected Canadian libraries. These libraries are primarily members of the NLM-supported National Network of Libraries of Medicine. Library holding statements are linked to NLM's authoritative bibliographic data in MEDLINE and other databases.

SERHOLD was developed primarily to serve as the basis for DOCLINE, NLM's online inter-library loan request and referral system for health science libraries. It is also used to gener-

ate union list products. As of September 1997, the database included approximately 1,411,000 holding statements for about 42,000 serial titles held by over 3,200 health science libraries in the United States and Canada.

SERHOLD journal holding lists and union lists for GMR libraries are now available on the GMR web site at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/serhold/>. Last year was the first time that the GMR provided SERHOLD data on the web. This year, the files will be more useful due to inclusion of cataloging data, such as retention codes. In addition, the regional union list will be broken into multiple files to reduce down-

load time (and so it won't crash your word processors). We will also provide separate union lists for each state.

During 1998, the GMR is concentrating on migrating to Online SERHOLD for holding updates. We have scheduled training sessions for the SERHOLD inputters in Ohio & Kentucky. If you would like to become an Online SERHOLD Inputter for your state please read the Online SERHOLD FAQ at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/publish/factsheets/serhold.html>.

It is the GMR's goal that 1998 be the last year to upload OCLC tape data to SERHOLD. Octo-

ber 1 has always been the deadline for submission of holdings to OCLC for SERHOLD updates, and that will remain the deadline for inclusion of holding statements in SERHOLD holding files and union list products on the GMR web site. Online inputting has the advantage of immediate updating in SERHOLD (and therefore DOCLINE routing). The GMR orders SERHOLD data annually from NLM to produce the holding lists and union lists on the web. The NLM SERHOLD data for the Greater Midwest Region is our regional snapshot of the SERHOLD data. October 1 will be "picture day" for our holdings.

## Making the Transition to Online SERHOLD

Chris Shaffer, Technology Coordinator and Charniel McDaniels, Network Coordinator

As a result of the NLM System Reinvention, all GMR DOCLINE libraries should start using Online SERHOLD in 1998. This means you will have to select an Online SERHOLD inputter, check your current SERHOLD holdings, and more. With Online SERHOLD, holding changes are reflected in DOCLINE routing immediately. In addition, Online SERHOLD inputting prevents Level X holding statements from appearing in your records, greatly reducing the number of NOT responses from lending libraries.

To help you with this process, the GMR has developed the following checklist:

1) Find an Online SERHOLD inputter. Online SERHOLD inputters include Resource Libraries, OCLC network offices, health science library consortia, and other large institutions. For a list of inputters in your state, call your GMR State Contact Librarian or check your state information page on the GMR web site at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/>.

2) **LET THE GMR KNOW THAT YOU ARE USING ONLINE SERHOLD.** This will allow us to remove you from the OCLC union list purchase - and will prevent your holdings from being overwritten.

3) Get the most recent copy of your library's SERHOLD holding list from the GMR web site at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/serhold/>. If you do not have web access, ask your GMR State Contact Librarian for a print copy.

4) Send corrections to your SERHOLD holding list to your Online SERHOLD inputter.

5) Send all future serials holding changes to your Online SERHOLD inputter.

It's that easy.

## Funding Opportunity RFQs Available

Jean Sayre, Associate Director

Each year, the GMR funds fellowships, awards, and subcontracts for network members. In addition, the GMR provides equipment and support for libraries through equipment loans and library improvement projects. These programs allow the GMR to extend its support to network members beyond direct services provided by GMR staff and librarians.

Requests for quotations for 1998/1999 are now available at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/funding/>. This year, funding is available for two GMR fellows, one or two Course Development Awards, a Technology Awareness Program Award, and Exhibit Outreach Awards. Quotations are due by June 1, 1998 and awards will be announced on or before July 15, 1998. If you would like print copies of the RFQs or have any questions, please call your GMR State Contact Librarian at (800) 338-7657.

# Important Dates...

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/calendar/>

## April 15, 1998

Making the Transition  
Contact Raisa Cherniv at  
605-357-1400 for more  
information  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Sioux Falls, SD

## April 15-17, 1998

Indiana State Health  
Librarian Association  
Meeting  
Nashville, IN

## April 17, 1998

Iowa Library Association,  
Health Sciences Round  
Table Meeting  
PubMed Train-the-Trainer  
class taught by NN/LM GMR  
Iowa City, IA

## April 23, 1998

Metropolitan  
Consortium Meeting  
PubMed Train-the-Trainer  
class taught by NN/LM GMR  
Chicago, IL

## April 24, 1998

North Dakota State Library  
Association  
PubMed Train-the-Trainer  
taught by NN/LM GMR  
Jamestown, ND

## April 26-28, 1998

Wisconsin Health Science  
Libraries Association  
(WHSLA) Annual Confer-  
ence  
Madison, WI

## April 29, 1998

EXPO '98: Health Sciences  
Center Technology Teaching  
and Research Resources  
University of Louisville  
Louisville, KY

## April 30, 1998

West Michigan Health  
Sciences Librarians  
Association  
PubMed Train-the-Trainer  
by NN/LM GMR  
Grand Rapids, MI

## May 6, 1998

Upstate Consortium Meet-  
ing  
PubMed Train-the-Trainer  
class taught by NN/LM GMR  
Dekalb, IA

## May 8 & 9, 1998

Evidence Based Medicine  
for Librarians: Panning for  
Gold Sponsored by Rush Uni-  
versity and NN/LM GMR  
Chicago, IL

## May 22-27, 1998

Medical Library Association  
Annual Meeting  
Philadelphia, PA

## June 1, 1998

Request for Quotation Dead-  
line for GMR Funding  
Opportunities  
<[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/  
gmr/funding/](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/gmr/funding/)>

## June 8-10, 1998

Introduction to Web-based  
Searching  
Making the Transition  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Lexington, KY

## June 17-19, 1998

Introduction to Web-based  
Searching  
Making the Transition  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Chicago, IL

## July 15, 1998

GMR Funding Opportunities  
Awards and Subcontracts  
Announced

## July 20-22, 1998

Introduction to Web-based  
Searching  
Making the Transition  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Louisville, KY

## September 9-11, 1998

Introduction to Web-based  
Searching  
Making the Transition  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Minneapolis, MN

## October 10-13, 1998

Midwest Chapter/MLA  
Annual Meeting - Weaving  
Our Future (Joint Meeting  
with Southern Chapter/  
MLA).  
For more information, con-  
tact Jane Bryant,  
<[jbryant@pop.uky.edu](mailto:jbryant@pop.uky.edu)>  
606-323-5715 or Deb Ward,  
<[muldward@  
showme.missouri.edu](mailto:muldward@showme.missouri.edu)>  
Lexington, KY

## November 10-13, 1998

Introduction to Web-based  
Searching  
Making the Transition  
\* Taught by NOTC  
Chicago, IL

## November, 1998

Health Science Librarians of  
Illinois (HSLI) Annual Meet-  
ing  
For more information,  
contact Laura Wimmer, Res-  
urrection Medical Center,  
<[lwimmer@ResHealth.org](mailto:lwimmer@ResHealth.org)>  
773-792-9938.  
Chicago, IL

*\* To inquire about NOTC classes, call  
800/338-7657 and choose 2 from the  
menu.*

*\* To suggest items for the calendar,  
please email <[gmr@uic.edu](mailto:gmr@uic.edu)> or call  
800-338-7657.*

## 3 Sources

**UIC** University of Illinois  
at Chicago

NN/LM GMR  
Library of the Health Sciences  
(M/C 763)  
1750 West Polk Street  
Chicago, IL 60612-7223

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